HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol III. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1822. No. 123.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the westward, will, on Tuesday the 30th of July next, offer for sale to the highest bidder, his plantations, containing

Six hundred and fifty Acres,

lying in the county of Orange, one mile west of the Hawfields meeting-house, and three miles east of Murphey's mills, on the post road leading from Hillsborough to Salem. The situation is as healty as any in the state, affording excellent water, and accommodated with a commodious dwelling house with seven rooms and three fire-places, also a store-house, and all necessary out houses, with a good barn and stables. The land is as well adapted for the culture of corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, as any in this section of the state, and is well timbered; a sufficient quantity is cleared for eight or ten working hands, comprising eight or ten acres of meadow of a superior quality, and good orchards. All of which the subscriber will sell on that day, either in one, two, or three tracts, to suit purchasers, one half of the payments will be cash or likely negroes on taking possession, for the other half a credit of twelve months will be given, or negroes in payment for the whole will suit the subscriber. Gentlemen from the eastern part of the state wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the premises.

George Allen

P. S. Purchasers can have the refusal of my corn, wheat and oat crops.

Hawfields, Orange county,
May 3. 21—ts

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 29th of May last, my apprentice boy by the name of James Ringstaff, a small boy, about thirteen years old, some freckles on his face, and large eyes. I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring him under the penalty of the law.

William Ringstaff.

June 4. 21—3w

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the s one and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

My 14. 8—4w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

H. G & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Belvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venelia, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822. 13—2m

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[NOW DRAWING.]

HILLSBOROUGH
MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is		$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12, 00
2626 Prizes,	} More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
2374 Blanks,			
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
} MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 5.

Mrs. BIGELOW,

HAS just received from Petersburg a complete assortment of

STRAW BONNETS,

some of which are in the fashionable Leghorn style. She has also received

Leghorn and Chip Bonnets, Chip Hats,
Leghorn and straw Trimmings,
Straw Bands assorted, Ribbons assorted,
Ladies' top shell and side Combs,
Ladies' silk, kid, and beaver Gloves,
Ladies' silk and cotton Hose,
Assorted Robes and Muslins,
Ginghams, and fashionable Callicoes,
Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers,
Hair net Caps and Curls, Fancy Flowers,
Feather Fans, Thread Edging,
Shawls assorted, Long Lawns,
Diaper Table Linen, Steam loom Shirtings,
White Thule, and figured paste Lace,
Blue, black and white Sattins,
Green Florance, Black Silk,
Pink and white Persian, green Gauze,
Fancy box Pins and Needles, Band Boxes.

She also continues to keep on hand a variety of

SILK BONNETS,

and will make to order to suit customers, at short notice.

She will also whiten Straw Bonnets, and do them up with neatness.

May 22. 19—

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive, and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.*

Rural Economy.

"And you rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

FOUNDER IN HORSES.

Paris, Bourbon Co. K'y.

After a journey devoid of interest, I have arrived in Kentucky, and being desirous of communicating a cure for "Foundering," recently known; I make one effort to conduce to the value of your present work, the American Farmer.

One of the writers in your "*Farmer*" calls foundering, "chills and founder," and compares it to inflammatory rheumatisms; I apprehend he does not understand the disease in all its stages;—it evidently proceeds from *surfeit*;—A horse rode and heated until fatigued, and fed too plentifully while warm and hungry,—and swallowing his feed too greedily, that he may lie down and rest his wearied limbs;—and the stable being wet or damp, and the horse in a copious sweat, are reasons the best that can be given, for the formation of the disease.

Instead of rising up refreshed, the poor animal is stiff and useless. If he had got leave to cool perfectly, and been fed sparingly, he would have escaped this sore complaint.

The cure is a lump of alum about the size of a walnut, reduced to powder and dissolved in warm water; the horse must be drenched with this liquid, which in a short time will throw him into profuse prespiration, and he will be able to pursue his journey the next day, and if not badly foundered in a few hours.

You will keep it out of sight that his communication comes from a woman, as I wish to escape the

"World's dread laugh, which scarce
"The firm Philosopher can scorn."

Yet it is a fact that I have always prized fine horses, and endeavoured by every means in my power, to alleviate their pain.

*** The valuable remedy for the dounfer was communicated by col. B. Chambers, who experienced its good effects on his own horses and others.

The authoress of the above is amongst our most valued and useful correspondens; worth a million of indolent *men*, who neither write nor think useful to society—and yet who call themselves the lords of the creation—acting the while the part of sluggish *drones—fruges consumere nat.*—[Edit. Am. Far.

Richmond, May 21.

Map of Virginia.—The death of Mr. John Wood has produced some solicitude to know the situation in which he has left his contract for a general map of the state. We have been favoured with the following account of it:

By the act of assembly the executive were authorized and required to contract for a general map of the state, and one of each county, as well as to contract for the survey of the exterior boundaries of the state, certain great water courses, roads and mountains. The sum placed at the disposal of the executive to effect these purposes was $50.000; out of which they expended $9,997 (or thereabouts) in contracts for surveys of the principal rivers, roads, mountains and boundaries of the state; leaving the sum of $40,003 to be applied to the general and county maps. Mr. Wood in 1819 agreed to execute and deliver in 5 years, a map of each county, and a general map of the state, to take accurately the longitude and latitude of capes Charles and Henry; the capitol, the Natural Bridge, Cumberland Gap, Point Pleasant, the point where New River intersects the North-Carolina line, Harper's Ferry, and probably one or two other places; to make an accurate survey of several roads and rivers not before surveyed, for the said $40,003.—It is believed from information, on which entire reliance may be placed, that the observations to ascertain the latitude and longitude of the points embraced by Mr. Wood's contract have been made, although the calculations and results have not been completed. In February last, Mr. Wood had returned all the maps of the counties, except six; the surveys of which have since been returned to him, and the costs of making out the maps for these counties, it is believed will not exceed $200. One fifth part of the general map, it is understood, is completed. The surveys of the roads, mountains, &c. have been finished; and Mr. Wood anticipated in February last to have complied with his contract by the first of August: unfortunately, however, both for himself and the commonwealth, his death will prevent the realization of his expectations.

Of the sum of $40 003, Mr. Wood had received $33,000, leaving a balance in the treasury of $7,003, to be applied to the completion of the work, and for which sum, it is said, the general map and every thing not done by Mr. Wood can be furnished.—By the original contract with Mr. Wood, the executive stipulated in the event of his death, that they should appoint some competent person to complete what part of the work remained unfinished.—*Enq.*

Travelling.—When the compensation bill was lately before the house of representives, some of our western friends were much opposed to the projected increase of a day's travel from 20 to 30 miles, whereby the amount of compensation would be reduced a third. But a gentleman, via the Cumberland road and the Ohio river, has lately made the journey from Washington to Lexington in *eight* days—and might have made it in *six*, if the steam boat had been ready at Wheeling; and in *six* days more he could reach New Orleans—a voyage, by land and water, of 1500 miles, *twelve* days! The allowance for travelling is made to members of congress, we believe, according to distance as ascertained on the post roads: Lexington is put down at 552, and New Orleans at 1260—so that a gentleman, travelling by this route from the seat of government to the latter city, might advance at the rate of 105 *pay-miles* per day; which, at 8 dollars for every 20 miles, would yield for his compensation one hundred and sixty-two dollars per day. The eastern members, very generally, make 100 miles per day; when proceeding to or returning from congress—but there are many of the southern and some of the western gentlemen whose compensation is moderate enough, on account of the badness of the roads, and the want of bridges and other accommodations.

Niles Reg.

From the London Literary Gazette.

STEAM CARRIAGES.—We are informed that the possibility of travelling and transporting goods in carriages moved by steam, will soon be tried on a most extensive scale. So confident are the projectors of their success, that not contented with securing their machines by patent in England, they have made themselves citizens of Holland and France, and taken such steps in Germany as will enable them to try their experiment over half Europe simultaneously. We are not instructed in the details of this invention, or rather application of invented principles in mechanism, in the use of that powerful agent steam; but persons of judgement in such matters speak in sanguine terms of the plan.

From Niles' Register.

The editor of the REGISTER, when a youth, heard the late well known *Oliver Evans* say, (in the confident manner in which he was accustomed to speak, when machinery or mechanism was the subject of his discourse,) that "the *man* was then living who would see the Ohio and Mississippi covered with steam boats, and the *child* was then born who would travel from Philadelphia to Boston in one day, by steam boats and steam waggons." I think that this was in the year 1794 or 1795, and the person to whom Mr. Evans addressed himself, put him down, at once, as an enthusiast who would end his days in a mad-house; having no more idea that the Ohio and Mississippi would be covered with steam boats, *as they now are*, than is entertained of the discovery of means by which we may visit our *neighbour* in the moon. But some time after this, Mr. Evans actually applied the power of steam to move a large scow which he had built, about a mile on the land,—he then launched it, and by adapting the machinery to the water, navigated it down the Schuylkill, and from the mouth of that river up the Delaware to Philadelphia. I am not acquainted with the manner in which those things were effected, but it was left to the genius of FULTON to perfect the idea of propelling boats by steam; and now the names of *seventy six* boats are given in a western paper as at this time employed in navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers!

Since the preceding was in type, we notice that a chariot, propelled by steam, was exhibiting in New York; and that one, on a larger scale, was to be built to ply in some of the public gardens.

From the New-York Statesman.

CANALS.

The great system of internal improvement, which has been prosecuted with so much success in this state, is now extending, with unexampled rapidity, to every part of the United States. In addition to the contemplated canal between the Ohio and Lake Erie, and the extensive improvements now making in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, which have already been particularly mentioned, the attention of New-England appears recently to have been directed to this subject in good earnest. At the late session of the Connecticut legislature, a report was made in favour of a canal along the Housatonic, from the tide-water of that river, to the Massachusetts line; and it was supposed the latter state would continue it still further. It has also been contemplated to unite the waters of Connecticut with the Hudson, at one or two points, which is believed to be both practicable and of sufficient importance to justify the expense. We have now before us a report of a committee of the citizens of Worcester, Massachusetts, in favour of constructing a navigable communication between that town and Providence, Rhode-Island. The report is drawn up with great ability, and concludes with a resolution, appointing a committee to co-operate with a similar committee at Providence.

We give the following extract from the report, containing a handsome and well deserved compliment to the state of New-York, for her enterprise and public spirit, in taking the lead in the system of internal improvements.

"The great and splendid internal improvements now executing in New York, are eminently calculated to awaken the pride and emulation of her sister states. The canals which have been opened there, we learn from the best sources of information, surpass all expectation in utility. They have generally been constructed at less expense than was estimated, and have developed, to the inhabitants of the interior, sources of business and objects of enterprise which had never come within the scope of their hopes. In a word, they give to those who live hundreds of miles from the ocean, a ready and convenient market, bringing them, in point of expense, near the great marts of trade; and thus making a great and fertile country invaluable, much of which had before been left unimproved, on account of its remoteness from a market.

"These facts demonstrate to us the vast importance of this kind of navigation—as business flourishes where it is opened, by reason of the great scope given to industry, and the boundless facilities it furnishes in the prosecution of all the common branches of trade and manufactures. Indeed we know of no place which has the enjoyment of this species of navigation which is not indebted to it for many new sources of business and much of its wealth."

If the same interest and activity in this subject shall continue for a few years, canals will spread like veins and arteries throughout our country, and inland channels of commerce will be opened from the Penobscot to the Mississippi, and from the Ocean to the Lakes. The benefits of such improvements will be incalculable.—Every new canal will form an additional ligament to bind the states in perpetual union.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Every day we become better acquainted with the internal resources of this country.—We now learn that specimens of clay have been found both on the banks of the Ohio and in the vicinity of Philadelphia, equal to the finest which China can produce. This clay is hereafter destined, in the shape of jars, vases, urns, &c. to glitter on the sideboard of opulence in all the rich and gorgeous display of Chinese magnificence. The grape of Malaga has already emigrated to the western world, and strong hopes are entertained, that even in tea the staple commodity of China, we shall not be indebted to the monarch of that country for a taste of that delicious beveridge. In short, what an insult it is to common sense, that even the earth deteriorates on this side of the Atlantic, and that nature has divided all her gifts by that ocean boundary. Our countrymen are now learning a different doctrine.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Six Brothers, arrived from Havre, we have received, says the New York Daily Advertiser, a file of Paris papers to the 30th April, and Havre papers to the first of May, inclusive, being four days later advices from the continent than those received by the last arrival from England.

The Paris papers, in theirr emarks on the subject of the United States acknowledging the independence of South America, express feelings very decidedly opposed to the measure.—They are disposed to question the right claimed by certain districts, conquered by an armed force, to be considered independent; they speak of the acknowledgment by the United States as hasty, founded merely on newspaper statements of the situation of that continent, and very improper considering their friendly terms with Spain, and their late acquisition of the Floridas. They propose that commissioners be sent from France into South America, to report officially on the state of things there, before any measures are taken in France with regard to this subject. They hesitate not to declare the tone of the revolutionists partaking of the character of a demand, and quite too lofty to be assumed by a state just crept into life, and on the question whether their existence shall or shall not be acknowledged.

It seems that a contagious ophthalmia, brought into Europe from Egypt by the French and English armies, still exists in Italy and the North. Mr. Guille, occulist of the duchess of Angouleme, has lately gone to the Rhine to study the nature and the best treatment of this disorder, as it has already made its appearance in France.

A number of French officers who have lately returned from Greece, whither they had gone to offer their services against the Turks, complained bitterly of the ingratitude and barbarity with which they had been received.

Intelligence from Vienna mentions that Mr. Tatischeff had completed the arrangements between Russia and Austria with the court of Vienna. They were to be submitted to the emperor Alexander for his ratification.

An opinion was prevalent at Vienna among the money brokers that war between Russia and Turkey was inevitable.

Some movements are said to have taken place in the Russian army, commanded by count Wittgenstein.

A special congress, to take into consideration the present state of Europe, was about to assemble at Vienna.

Three bridges are said to have been constructed over the Dneisser, to afford a passage to the Russians into Bessarabia the moment that war commenced.

Prussia was to join the alliance formed between Austria and Russia against the Turks.

We have made the following translations:—

Paris, April 29.

Letters from Vienna announce that news had been received from Constantinople of so important a nature that it had been immediately submitted to the emperor. It is added that the *chancellerie* of foreign affairs immediately afterwards despatched couriers to Berlin, London and Paris. At the departure of the courier the current report in Vienna was, that all was at an end with the Ottoman Porte, and that war was determined upon.

It is declared, on the other hand, that an extraordinary courier from Vienna arrived yesterday morning at the Austrian ambassador's, in Paris, bringing the news that M. de Lutzow, internuncio from Austria to Constantinople was returning from Vienna on the 21st of this month. On the 19th M. de Tatischeff left Vienna to return to his sovereign.

This news having spread through the city, has produced a sensible effect on the public funds, which has been continually falling since the commencement of the exchange.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated April 5th, mentions that the new tariff, approved by the emperor on the 10th March has just appeared. The preamble declares, that "the products of foreign fabrics and manufactures threatens to destroy in their course those of the country, and that to prevent this, a special commission was charged to examine the subject, and to form the plan of a new tariff. It is to take effect from the first of May, and will exclude green, white and black clothes, refined sugar, plated ware, manufactured iron and brass, (with the exception of instruments) cotton goods, &c.

Madrid, April 13.

All is quiet in this capital.

Petersburgh, April 8.

The subscriptions opened throughout the Russian empire, in favour of the Greeks, continue, and produce the most brilliant results. The counsellor of Warmatzi college, residing in Taganrock, has lately sent again to the central depository, half a million of roubles. Count Galitzin, has received besides, at different times, 900,000 roubles. These sums have been divided between the governor general of Cherson, count de Langeron, and the commandant of Bessarabia, lieutenant general Imhoff, to be employed for the benefit of Greek refugees.

Paris, April 27.

A letter from Cadiz of the 7th states, that an insurgent brig had been off the harbour, and at the distance of a league had taken two rich cargoes coming from Havana, under the eyes of the owners. There were no vessels in port which could be sent out in time to prevent it.

A letter received from Ceuta, announces, under date of the 2d of April, that Meley Zeid had gained a complete victory over his uncle, Muley Soliman, between Casar and Fez; that the latter had fled precipitately to Tangier; that the avant-guard of Zeid had entered Tetuan, where the Scheriff who commands the place had received orders to prepare for the siege of Tangier; and that Zeid has 15,000 cavalry. This prince, says the letter, ardently desires an alliance with Spain, offering to reduce their duties on Spanish goods one half, and which is of more importance, to admit Spanish vessels into all her ports.

The garrison of Coron, beseiged by the Greeks, had made a sally, but were repulsed with much slaughter. At Navarino, 7000 Greeks assembled to resist the landing of a large Turkish force from the fleet, which retired without making the attempt.

Chourschid Pacha, the conqueror of Ali, was said to have been abandoned by the Albanians, who had joined the Greeks, and to have been constrained to apply for reinforcements from the neighbouring provinces to maintain his position.

Continuation of Intelligence furnished by the late arrivals at New-York.

In the English Parliament, the annual motion for reform in the representation had been made by lord John Russell, and negatived by a vote of 269 to 164. The result was received with loud cheering by the opposition as showing an accession of strength to their cause. In the course of his speech, lord Russel stated several facts to show the improved state of all classes from the increased means of instruction and the propriety and justice of giving to the mass of population a representation proportioned to its increased relative weight and improvement. He stated as among the results of his inquiries into the extension of the means of instruction, that the sales by one bookseller's house in London amounted to 5,000,000*l.* sterling (upwards of $22,000,000) worth of books; that they employed sixty clerks; paid 5,500*l.* for advertisements, and gave constant employment to not fewer than 250 bookbinders. The increase of circulating libraries had also been very great, there being about 1,000 of those establishments in the kingdom, and from 1,500 to 2,000 marts for the sale of books distributed throughout the country; in addition to all which was the quantity of newspapers annually distributed, the number of which for the year 1821 be estimated at 23,600,000, and of those 11,000,000 were London daily papers—country papers, 7,000,000. The increase of presses in 40 years had been, from 79, the whole number in 1781, to 284, in 1822; yet with a population of 18,000,000 so provided with the means of knowledge, a majority of the representation in Parliament was returned by less than 8,000 electors. The whole speech is one of interest, and will afford matter for future detail.

We are happy to observe in a Paris paper of the 30th April, the following article, which escaped us yesterday. It shows that a powerful attempt is making in the chamber of peers, to abolish the slave trade, so far as it is carried on under the French flag.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

"The Moniteur published to-day an explanation of the proposition made to the chamber of peers, by the duke of Broglie, relating to the execution of the laws against the slave trade.—This interesting article occupies 18 columns of the Moniteur; but we are obliged to content ourselves with a statement of the general heads under which this petition to his majesty has been arranged. These are

1. That a representation may be made of the treaties in virtue of which France has laid herself under an engagement to abolish the slave trade, as well of the laws and ordinances since formed on this subject.

2. That a report may be made of the facts which furnish reason to believe, that notwithstanding these laws and ordinances, the slave trade is continued under the French flag.

3. That in his councils may be prepared all the measures necessary for better assuring the entire abolition of this commerce.

Paris Post Office.—It appears that by a speech of M. Girardin, in the chamber of deputies on the 12th April, that the private correspondence of the public is regularly violated in the French post office. This system was abolished at the revolution, revived by Bonaparte, and is still carried on to the disgrace of Louis XVIII. and his ministers, in the departments as well as in Paris. The secret bureau said Mr. Girardin, is supported at a great expense. At least thirty clerks are employed in it. I can tell you who pays them the money they receive. I can also tell you that a passage from the cabinet of the director of the posts leads into the secret offices. The entrance of it is shut by a concealed door.—As soon as this is opened, we find ourselves in the offices of persons charged to discover the keys to the different cyphers employed in the correspondence, or in the work shops of engravers occupied in taking impressions on plates of lead of the impression of the arms and seals which are employed to cure letters. These letters are finally carried into a kind of laboratory, where there are instruments of a very peculiar construction, close fires to melt the wax, and cauldrons of boiling water to loosen wafers. In short all is mystery, in this subterraneous asylum, and the men employed to discover the secrets of every body are themselves a secret to all the world." After some further observations he observed, that if this office was not given up, he would take another opportunity to state things which prudence at present induced him to withhold.

Attempt of Artificers to leave England.

At Chester Assizes, indictments were preferred against Thomas Evans, Wm. Robinson, John Widdowson, James Shaw, Henry Hill, John Swindells, and Wm. Cocking, for attempting to leave this country, and carry on their work in a foreign land. Mr. Williams was employed by them as counsel, and Mr. Brown, of London, as their solictor, and at the suggeston of the attorney-general, and by the advice of Mr. Williams, they were induced to plead guilty to the charge, and gave securities in 20*l* each, and two other securities in 20*l* not to leave England for three years.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place on the Pruth between a Turkish detachment which had passed that river, and the Russian advanced posts, in which about forty of the former were made prisoners. The Russian forces on the Turkish frontier are estimated by the Paris journals at 300,000 men, the Turkish armies at nearly that amount, of whom 150,000 are Asiatic troops.

A Frankfort article of the 23d April says, "the numerous promotions in the Polish troops, and the measures taken by Austria to obviate the necessity of calling out the *Landwehr*, by increasing each regiment 300 men, are circumstances which promise a speedy rupture with Turkey."

The accounts from Spain add little to our previous information from that country. Tumults continued to occur, but on the whole a disposition is evinced to return to a state of greater quiet.

In the sitting of the cortes of the 15th April, the proposed new organization of the clergy was discussed—by it the number of *religious* who are represented as far exceeding the necessities of the people, is reduced upwards of 73,000, and a saving to the nation gained of about $28,000 *daily*, besides what may accrue from the labour of so many hitherto useless drones. One hundred and thirteen colleges, abbeys, priories, &c. are suppressed.

Extract of a letter from Corfu.

"Would you believe it? We are induced to regret Ali Pacha. He is succeeded by a man more cruel than he; it is the implacable, sanguinary enemy of the followers of Jesus Christ, Omer Bey Brioni. He has just been proclaimed Pacha of Joannina, and of Delvino. Torrents of blood will flow under the talons of this merciless tiger, who is guided only by fanaticism. Meantime the rich inheritance of Ali Pacha vanishes into smoke; this is all the Sultan will gather of this great sacrifice; they confess only fifteen millions of piastres, and it is already said that Chourschid Pacha Ramili Valassi Caugiac has stolen nearly ten millions. There is no doubt but the Sultan will be in a very ill humour at being deceived in his hopes, and that with good reason; the consequence of this affair will be the cutting off of some more heads, and I think it very probable that those of the conquerors of the tyrant will soon figure over the gate of Felicity of the imperial palace at Constantinople."

Extract of a letter from the Consul of the U. States at Fayal, to his friend in Winchester, (Vir.) dated 28th March, 1822.

"The political state of Portugal, is, I believe, daily becoming more and more consolidated.—A considerable change has taken place in the government of these Islands, of very little importance to the rest of the world, but very interesting and pleasing to us in this Island. A most arbitrary governor general and junta, established at Terceira, have, for centuries past, governed all these Islands; they are now divided into three districts; St. Michael's, Terceira and Fayal are the three capitals, or chief places: the first has St. Mary's attached to it; Terceira has St. George and Gracioza, and Fayal has Pico, Flores, Cowa annexed to it. This last is the most commercial and important of them all; our chief town, called Horta, or Garden, is to become a city, and great meliorations are expected to arise from this new state of things.—We have upwards of sixty thousand inhabitants, and send two deputies to the Cortes. This town contains about eight thousand persons.

"Flour is so cheap in America, that in the districts where that article is the staple, and where I should naturally look for the best customers, for my choice wine, they cannot afford to drink it. Nor do I see any prospect, for a long time to come, that the nations of Europe will set about cutting each others throats, to assist the flour dealers and me. It is true the Greeks are so engaged, that a partial failure of the grain crop in Spain or Portugal might help us a little; but I consider a market in Europe for our surplus 1-15 of bread stuff, as almost hopeless, and should rejoice to see measures taken in the United States, to consume a part of the surplus, and diminish the residue, by appropriating a part of the wheat lands to the culture of flax and hemp, the raising of sheep, &c. &c. and thus cease to be subjected to the caprice of the persons, or governments of Europe."

From London Papers.

A lady sometime back on a visit to the British museum, asked the person in attendance if they had a skull of Oliver Cromwell? Being answered in the negative, "Dear me," said she, "that's very strange; they have one at Oxford."

Musty Corn.—A scientific gentleman has communicated to the Royal Society a process for sweetening musty corn, by simply immersing it in boiling water, and letting it remain till cold. The quantity of water should be double that of the corn to be purified; he has found that the musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk of the wheat, and that in the very worst cases, it does not extend beyond the amylaceous immediately under the skin. In the hot water all the decayed or rotten grains, swim on the surface, so that the remaing wheat is effectually cleaned from all impurities, and without any material loss.—The wheat must afterwards be dried, and occasionally stirred on the kiln, when it will be found improved to a degree scarcely credible, without actual experiment.

A Fire and Water-Proof Cement.—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick lime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistency of thick paste. With this cement broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

WRECK OF THE ALBION.

Copy of a letter to the owners of the Albion, giving an account of what had happened to the ship previous to her being driven on the rocks.

'Kinsale, (Ireland,) April 27, 1822.

'GENTLEMEN.—I have taken the liberty to perform the unpleasant task of giving you the particulars of the melancholy shipwreck of your ship Albion, commanded by my esteemed friend, J. Williams. After leaving New York, on the 1st, they had a fine passage until the 21st; then being off this coast, they experienced a tremendous gale of wind from S. S. E.

The ship was hove to under a close reefed maintopsail and fore and main trysail, until about forty minutes past eight o'clock, P. M. she shipped a sea which knocked her on her beam-ends, swept her decks, and her mainmast went by the board. She righted; and they found they had lost one cabin passenger (a Mr. Converse, of Troy) and five of the crew: and their three axes they had previously prepared in case of necessity, were lost, which left them without the means of clearing the wreck. The cabin had filled to leeward, and every thing fetched away; and a number of the passengers very much injured. Capt. Williams made every exertion to encourage the crew to clear the wreck; but it could not be done, and she drifted in shore until about midnight, when they made the light of the Old Head of Kinsale. The gale continuing, attended with a heavy sea, their situation was now seen by Capt. Williams, but he kept constantly encouraging all on board, and exerting himself in every manner to save the ship, until about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 22d.

All hopes were taken away as the day dawned: they found the ship near the surf, which was breaking against the cliffs, which are 150 feet high, nearly perpendicular. Capt. W. then informed the passengers of the situation of the ship, and that no exertions could possibly save her; and in five minutes she struck; and but nine out of the whole number survived one, of which is Mr. Everhart, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, cabin passenger, and the only one of the cabin passengers that was saved.—Mr. Cammer, of New York, who was first officer of the Albion, and six of the crew, and one steerage passenger, who is an American, and the only American steerage pasenger on board. The names of the crew saved are William Hyatt, boatswain, Hyan Raymond, James Richards, Ebenezer Warner, Francis Bloom and James Simpson, seamen. The ship went on shore in Courtmashery Bay, a-

bout three miles westward of the Light of Old Head of Kinsale, and in a few minutes went to pieces. The ship and cargo will not nett one dollar. One box of gold has been found and recovered, and that is all that ever will be. There were many persons upon the cliffs, witnessing the melancholy sight about 200 feet distant from the ship, but could not render them any assistance. A few of the bodies have been found, but the body of Capt. Williams is yet missing: if it be found, it will be buried in a suitable manner.'

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Norfolk, June 6.

The regular, fast sailing ship Scipio, capt. Spencer Drummond, arrived in Hampton Roads, on Wednesday, in 31 days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 3d of May.—Captain Drummond brought no papers, but a friend of Mr. Lyford's, in Liverpool, has sent him the "Mercury" of the 3d of May, which is two days later than the dates via New-York by the Amity—but it contains no news of importance. A few extracts, comprising the only articles of any interest, are given below.

Captain Drummond states that there were no advices from the Russian and Turkish armies, that had come to his knowledge, later than the "Mercury" contains—the impression among those well informed was, that there would be *no war*.—He had heard nothing further on the subject of a difference between France and Spain: and, respecting the West-India restrictions, although he had not understood that the bill had been taken up since our last accounts, there was no doubt but it would pass, as the ministry were generally in favour of it.

Liverpool, May 3.

We have nothing decisive to communicate as to the state of affairs between Russia and the Porte. The constant answer of the Reis Effendi to the renewed application of the English and Austrian ambassadors is, that the Porte has no desire for war—but that, if she is attacked by any power, she is prepared to defend herself.

By advices from Vienna to the 20th ult. the most sanguine expectations of peace between Russia and Turkey were there entertained.

Houses of Commons—Up to the date of our correspondent's communication, nothing demanding particular mention had occurred.—Mr. Canning appointed a committee to prepare the Catholic bill.

Subscriptions are opened in London for the distressed Irish, and plans proposed, in which it is anticipated that government will assist to despatch quantities of potatoes for immediate use, and for seed to the sufferers. It is recommended to purchase potatoes in Lancastershire, and despatch from this port.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 19.

At the commencement at the University of North Carolina, which took place on the 6th inst. the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz James Bowman, John L. Davies, Wm. B. Davies, Thomas F. Davis, James G. Hall, Wm. A. Hall, Wm. Hardeman, Benj. F. Haywood, Fabius J. Haywood, Thomas Hill, John A. Hogan, Joel Holleman, Wm. D. Jones, Samuel Kerr, Pleasant Kittrell, Robert G. Martin, Robert H. Mason, Washington Morrison, Robert N. Ogden, Wm. D. Picket, Lucius J. Polk, Abraham Rencher, Marion Saunders, James B. Slade, Benjamin Sumner, George Tarry and Alexander E. Willson, being members of the senior class.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was also conferred on John Eliot, an alumnus of the University.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the same day upon the following persons, alumni of the University, viz. Dr. Thomas Faddis, Thomas I. Green, William H. Haywood, jr Walker Anderson, James K. Polk, Iverson L. Brooks and Simon P. Jordan.

Commercial Treaty.—We are informed, from a source which we think entitled to confidence, that "the commercial treaty with France" *has been signed* at Washington, by Mr. Adams on the part of the American government, and by Mr. De Neuville, minister from the French government. [*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

New-Haven, June 1.

The legislature adjourned yesterday, after an active session of about a month. The bill proposing districts for the election of members of congress, was finally negatived by a close vote of 95 to 90. The act to protect the citizens of this state, in steam boat navigation, it will be seen, has become a law. The boats belonging to the N. York monopolists, of course, cannot enter our waters, unless the boats of the citizens of Connecticut are permitted to navigate the waters of New York. Two canal companies have been incorporated; the Farmington canal company, and the Housatonic.

The legislature of Connecticut propose a duty on domestic spirits. It is stated that a duty of two cents per gallon would produce $22,000 per annum, to the state.

A New York paper mentions that more than one thousand houses are now building in that city, a greater part of which are of a very respectable class, and among them several elegant churches.

American Marble.—It appears that our country is prolific in marble. There are, the Pennsylvania black marble; the Stockbridge white, of which the New York City Hall is built; the verd antique, richly veined with green; the New Haven, similar in appearance; the Potomac, a beautiful composition of pebbles of various shades, of which the columns of the capital at Washington are made; the common veined black and white; the Cherry Valley, of a dark grey colour; the Vermont, of a beautiful dove colour, &c. [*Albany Gazette.*

Buffalo, May 28.

Major Delafield, Mr. Ferguson, and lieut. Whistler, gentlemen attached to the boundary commission, with the necessary workmen, left Black Rock on Thursday last, in the schr. Red Jacket, for the Upper Lakes. The party are bound eventually for the Lake of the Woods; it is expected they will be absent 18 months, and during that period complete the necessary surveys in that quarter.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Official details of the siege and of the action of Chipare, which led to the capture of Coro, are given in Caraccas papers to the 6th of May received at the office of the New York American—in the capture of Coro, the Royalists, division of 500 men was entirely destroyed; the Patriot loss was only four men killed, six wounded, and one officer bruised. The president Bolivar, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Quito on the 22d of February, inviting them to submit to the Colombian forces about to enter that kingdom. Resistance he tells them, would be desperate, without motive or object. From Spain, divided in herself, they had nothing to hope. The rest of America had already thrown off her fetters, and Europe and the United States were prepared to recognise its independence.

GENERAL LONG—A letter received in Boston, from an American gentlemen in the city of Mexico, dated 9th April last, communicats the death of gen. Long—The writer states—"Since the adoption of the present government, which is decidedly monarchical, and intolerant in religion, general Long, with his officers and soldiers, declined further service; and admiting the undoubted right of the people to frame their government, have demanded remuneration for their services, and permission to leave the country I found general Long in this city, with a few of his officers, engaged in settling their claims. The general had brought them with great preserverance nearly to a close, and a favorable issue; when, yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, he proceeded to the quarters of colonel O'Riley, (which are in the inquisition,) to consult with him on the subject. The general was alone, and as he entered the gate, a cadet on centry shot him through the lungs, and he expired immediately. A veil of mystery hangs over this black transaction, which time alone can unmask."

A letter received by a gentleman of New York from col. O'Riley, dated City of Mexico, April 12th, 1822, states that "after the death of the enterprising and patriotic, but infortunate gen. Long, that his last will and testament was found in his port folio, by which he bequeaths his effects to his honored and aged father Frederic Long, of the city of New York, &c. That the Mexican government has obtained his will and adjusted his account, and are now ready to pay the same over to his father, he proving himself to be his father, and becoming duly noted by a public notary, the mayor and the ambassador from this country, residing at the court of Washington. N. B. The sum due is twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars."

Another letter from Mexico states "The scarcity of money, contributions, uncertain state of the government, mines not in operation, and most of the capitalists having left, or leaving the country, produce a state of stagnation in trade entirely adverse to my views."

New York, June 1.

Miraculous occurrence.—Yesterday, Mr. King, a respectable butcher in Washington market, but who had been unfortunate in business, met his creditors, according to appointment, in our marine court, where, in their presence, he answered certain interrogatories.—One of the creditors said to him, "Mr. King, are you willing to swear to all that you have said?" "Certainly," said he.—The justice presented him the Bible, on which Mr. King laid his hand, and while the justice was uttering the words of the oath, Mr. King *fell dead upon the floor!*—*Gaz.*

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The sudden death of Mr. King, late of the Washington Market, about the period when he was prepared to take the oath of insolvency, has created a deep sensation. To be struck suddenly with death is at all times awful, but at the moment when it is supposed the hand is on the bible to take an oath, leads to the suspicion that something false was intended, and only arrested by the catastrophe. The solemnity of an oath should always be duly considered; but we apprehend, in this instance, that nothing improper was in contemplation by Mr. King, neither is the fact exactly stated. He was in the act of taking out his spectacles to read the oath when he fell dead. Mr. King was a prisoner on the limits, and was a poor man; he had nothing to give his creditors, and therefore could not have sworn falsely. His physicians have stated that he had long laboured under an effection of the chest, which they regarded as hydrothorax, accompanied by an organic affection of the heart, which may have caused his sudden death, particularly when agitated by his situation.

Norfolk, June 3.

Horrid Superstition and Ignorance.

A laboring man named Joseph Lewis living near Deep Creek in Norfolk county, was on Monday last apprehended and examined before a Magistrate, being charged with having fired at with a gun and killed a free mulatto man of the same neighborhood, named Jack Bass. The facts stated in evidence against the accused were in substance as follows. The wife of Lewis had been for some time complaining of sickness, which both she and her husband sagaciously ascribed to the power of conjuration; in other words, they were firmly under the belief that a spell had been put upon her by some secret enemy,—or to use the technical phrase of the Bœotian community in which they resided—that she was 'tricked.' To place the matter beyond a doubt, and at the same time to discover the secret emissary of Satan who had caused the poor woman's malady, the husband posted off to Portsmouth to consult a female oracle who has for a long time gained a comfortable living in that town by practising the abstruse art of fortune telling at the expense of the credulous and superstitious from all parts of the surrounding country.—This pretended unraveller of mysteries confirmed the suggestion of the wife's being 'tricked,' and gave such a description of the 'tricker' as left no doubt on the husband's mind that his neighbour, Jack Bass, was the man.

The impression which such a discovery was calculated to make upon a mind wrapped in the gloom of ignorance and superstition, may be readily imagined, but it could scarcely have been supposed it would have led to so fatal a catastrophe. The miserable dupe is next represented to have gone to the dwelling of Bass and there to have perpetrated the horrid deed for which he was arrested. As he is in the hands of justice, it would be improper for us to say any thing that might have the effect of prejudging his case—We shall only add that he was committed to prison—while the mother of the mischief, the high priestess of ignorance and folly, is left in the undisturbed exercise of her vocation. We trust however that the enlightened Grand Jury of Norfolk county will not overlook her claim to their particular notice, in their next list of presentments. *Herald.*

The United States vs. *the Vice President.*

New-York, June 7.

The United States' district court met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of concluding the above cause. Robert Tillotson, esquire, United States district attorney, summed up, on the part of the prosecution, in a long and elaborate speech. After which, (about two o'clock,) judge Van Ness delivered a short but impressive charge to the jury, in which he commented upon the fact of the vice president having been held up to the world as a public defaulter; which, said he, is not considered as a common debtor, but implies a want of moral rectitude. He then adverted to the circumstances of his having been acquainted with the defendant in the *morning* of his life, when all was sunshine, but he now knew him in the *evening* of that life when his circumstances had materially changed. He then proceeded to instruct the jury on several points in the case, and concluded by observing, that if they should decide on a verdict in favour of the vice-president, it should be a *general* verdict; that is, if it appeared to them that he (the vice-president) had produced evidence of claims equal to the balance alleged to be due by him to the U. States, their verdict should be to that effect. He at the same time observed that if the jury were of opinion that government was indebted to him in a large amount, they might, as individuals, sign a certificate to that effect, which would not, however, be recorded, but might at some future day, be of service to the vice-president.

The jury came into court at a quarter past five o'clock, and rendered a *general* verdict in favour of the defendant. They at the same time gave a certificate for a balance, which they considered as justly due from the government to the vice-president, of $136,799 97. [*Gaz.*

At the last session of the circuit court of Queen's county, New York, Elizabeth Demott successfully prosecuted Samuel L. Smith, for breach of promise of marriage.

The defendant commenced paying his addresses to Miss Demott, who is the daughter of a very poor but respectable inhabitant of Queen's county, in the winter of 1812, and continued so to do, till the summer of 1821, when he informed Mrs. Demott, that her daughter was a very good girl, but that he had changed his mind for the present, at the same time adding, that if he ever did marry, Elizabeth should be his wife. On the trial, however, he charged the plaintiff with want of chastity and produced a witness to prove it, who, when the question was put to him, replied that he was not bound to answer it. His insinuations were treated by the court and jury with the contempt they merited; and the character of the plaintiff was sustained by the testimony of so many respectable witnesses that she seemed to acquire additional worth in the eyes of those present, from the base attempt made to injure her reputation. The judge, in charging the jury, said, that the defendant has destroyed the plaintiff's peace of mind, perhaps forever; he had gained her affections, he had trifled with them for a great part of her life (nine years;) and had without cause discarded and abandoned her. An exemplary verdict was required to satisfy the demands of justice.

Verdict for the plaintiff, *two thousand* dollars. The defendant is supposed to be worth between three and four thousand dollars.—*Union.*

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
June	12	85	89	91
	13	75	82	83
	14	—	—	—
	15	72	76	86
	16	74	86	92
	17	76	82	85
	18	76	76	80

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at auction, at my dwelling house in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 17th of July next, a quantity of valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

together with

Two valuable Negroes, a man and a boy. Nine months credit will be given for all sums over ten dollars; for all sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, approved endorsed negotiable notes will be required. Cash for all sums under ten dollars

John Van Hook. jr.

N. B. I wish to rent the Houses and Lot whereon I now live, in the town of Hillsborough, until the first day of January next. The improvements are, two dwelling houses, one of which is a large two story building well finished, with a large and convenient kitchen underneath; the other is a single story building, with two convenient rooms: also a smoke house, corn crib, barn, and four large stables; to which is attached a large garden, well stocked with a variety of vegetables.

This property is situate on the main street, about one hundred paces north of the market house, and will be found a pleasant situation for a private family, or an excellent stand for a house of entertainment. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises. John Van Hook, jr.

June 18. 22—tds

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING will commence on Saturday the 20th of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Surry county, about three miles north west of Jonesville, for Iredell circuit, and conclude on the Wednesday following.

A Camp-Meeting will commence on Saturday the 3d of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Caswell county, three or four miles north west of M'Cauly's store, and one mile west of the Rev. James Bouldin's, at a new meeting house called Prospect, for Caswell circuit, and conclude the Wednesday following.

The Yadkin District Conference will commence on Wednesday the 14th of August, at Mount Zion meeting house, in the lower part of Stokes county. At the same time and place a Camp-Meeting will be held for Guilford circuit.

☞ The editor of the Star will please to insert the above appointments in his paper.

LEWIS SKIDMORE.

June 15.

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand, drawn by Thomas Bradford, for twenty dollars, dated October 4th, 1820. All persons are forewarned trading for said note, as settlement for the same has been made.

Nancy Hamilton.

June 14. 22—p

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at Mason Hall, on Monday the 22d of July next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equipt for drill; and on Tuesday the 23d you will attend with your respective companies, equipt as the militia law directs, and to be in readiness to march to the field precisely at eleven o'clock A. M. By order.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adjutant.

June 18. 22—p

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at your usual battalion muster ground, on Thursday the 25th of July next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equipt for drill; and on Friday the 26th you will attend at the same place with your respective companies, equipt as the militia law directs, to be ready to go on parade precisely at eleven o'clock A. M.

By order.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adjutant of the 2d Regiment O. C. M.

June 18. 22—p

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1822.

Abner B. Breed et ux. Adams, et al. complts.

vs.

Frances Child and Wm. M'Kerall, defendants.

THE death of William M'Kerall, one of the defendants in this cause, being suggested at this term, It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the executors, administrators, or other proper representatives of the said William M'Kerall, deceased, be and personally appear before the judge of our next superior Court and Equity, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, wherefore the said suit shall not stand revived against them and they be made parties defendants, and the same proceedings be had and carried on against them in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes, as would have been done had the said William M'Kerall survived and the suit have been carried on against him. Test,

James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. $3 50 22—6w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall attend at the following places, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1821, to wit, at George Johnston's, on Monday the 8th day of July next—at Chapel Hill, on Tuesday the 9th—at Brown's mill on Wednesday the 10th—at George Claney's on Thursday the 11th—at John Newlin's on Friday the 12th—at Murphey's mills on Saturday the 13th—at (Big) George Albright's on Monday the 15th—at John Long's on Tuesday the 16th—at Isaac Holt's, esq. on Wednesday the 17th—at Ephraim Cook's on Thursday the 18th—at James Cook's on Friday the 19th—at Chesley F. Faucett's, esq. on Saturday the 20th—at James Hutchinson's, esq, on Monday the 22d—at Andrew M'Cauley's on Tuesday the 23d—at George A. Mebane's on Wednesday the 24th—at Ranken M'Kee's, esq on Thursday the 25th—at John Ray's on Friday the 26th—at the court house in Hillsborough on Saturday the 27th—at Col. J. J. Carrington's on Monday the 29th—at Col. Herbert Sims's on Tuesday the 30th—at William Dillard's, esq. on Wednesday the 31st—at Maj. Z. Herndon's on Thursday the 1st day of August—and at John Rhodes's, esq. on Friday the 2d day of August. All those concerned are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, otherwise I shall enforce the law against delinquents.

The magistrates appointed by the county court at last term, to take the list of taxable and taxable property for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the same times and places, to wit, John Blackwood, esq. for St. Thomas district; Matthew Ray, esq. for Caswell district; Isaac Holt, esq. for St. Asaph's district; Henry Hurdle, esq. for Chatham district; James Hutcherson, esq. for Orange district; Thomas Tinnen, esq. for Hillsborough district; Thomas Benehan, esq. for St. Mary's district; and William Dillard, esq. for St. Mark's district.

Thos. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

N. B. The late Sheriff will attend generally to collect his arrears.

June 18. 22—

From the London Quarterly Review.

DIRGE ON A CHILD.

No bitter tears for thee be shed,
Blossom of being! seen and gone!
With flowers alone we strew'd thy bed,
O blest departed one!
Whose all of life, a rosy ray,
Blush'd into dawn and pass'd away.

Yes thou art gone, ere guilt had power
To stain thy cherub soul and form!
Closed is the soft ephemeral flower
That never felt a storm!
The sun-beam's smile, the zephyrs breath,
All that it knew from birth to death.

Thou wast so like a form of light,
That heaven benignly called the hence,
Ere yet the world could breathe a blight
O'er thy sweet innocence;
And thou that brighter home to bless
Art pass'd with all thy loveliness.

O hadst thou still on earth remain'd,
Vison of beauty, fair as brief,
How soon thy brightness had been stain'd,
With passion, or with grief!
Now not a sullying breath can rise,
To dim thy glory in the skies.

We rear no marble o'er thy tomb,
No sculptured image there shall mourn.
Ah! fitter for the vernal bloom
Such dwellings to adorn;
Fragrance and flowers and dews must be
The only emblems meet for thee.

Thy grave shall be a shrine
Adorn'd with nature's brightest wreath;
Each glowing season shall combine
Its incense there to breathe;
And oft upon the midnight air
Shall viewless harps be murmuring there.

And, oh! sometimes in visons bless,
Sweet spirit, visit our repose,
And bear from thine own world of rest,
Some balm for human woes:
What form more lovely could be given,
Than thine, to messenger of heaven.

From Alexander Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War.

GEN. THOMAS PINCKNEY.

Appointed by the society of the Cincinnati of South Carolina, at the commencement of the late war with Great Britain, to declare their satisfaction on the nomination of their president, Gen. Thomas Pinckney, to the command of the army of the south, it was particularly grateful to me to find, that the sentiments then expressed, were greeted with the perfect approbation of the public. The sketch of his character, which I shall now present, will, I trust, be received with equal favour, since more particular traits are given of his military career, and details of achievements that, in a high degree, exalt his claim to applause.

Pursuing his studies in Europe, previous to the Revolutionary War, the dawn of hostility towards his country no sooner appeared, than renouncing his professional pursuit, his whole attention was given to the acquisition of military knowledge, and so rapid was his proficiency, that the rudiments of discipline were first taught by him to the infantry of the South Carolina line. A mutiny among the troops, at an early period of the war, afforded an opportunity of manifesting that firmness and decision, so characteristic of him as a soldier. Persuasian having been first employed, without avail, while other officers indulged in menaces and upbraidings, major Pinckney, unawed by their threats, and regardless of personal safety, walked deliberately into the midst of the mutineers, and with a blow of his sabre cut down the ringleader. The effect was instantaneous—the cry for pardon was universal, and the order to disperse obeyed without a murmur.

At the battle of Stono, his exertions, as second in command of the light infantry under colonel Henderson, gained him the highest applause. Two companies of the 71st regiment, the elites of the British army, sallying out from their redoubts to support their pickets, were eagerly charged with the bayonet, and so completely routed, that nine only of their number returned within their lines. The credit of the corps was still further increased, by the bravery with which they covered the retreat of the army, enabling general Lincoln not only to maintain order, but to carry off his wounded without loss.

At the attack at Savannah, he headed an assailing column of the continental army, and actually mounted one of the British redoubts, but was compelled, after sustaining considerable loss, reluctantly to retire.

In the account given of the suppression of the mutiny in his regiment, there appears sufficient evidence of his firmness and decision. No trait of his character more highly entitles him to admiration, than the inflexible steadiness of his temper. The composure of his mind was never ruffled, either by the threatning of immediate danger, or pressure of continued misfortune. I was informed by my respected friend *colonel D'Oyley*, that while with major Pinckney, superintending the construction of a redoubt at the siege of Savanah, a shell from the enemy fell into the ditch, and burst so near them, that the earth was thrown with violence over them both, and in such a manner, as completely to blind them, when the major, without changing his position, or showing the slightest discomposure, calmly said—"I think D'Oyley, that must have been very near us;" and continued, with great animation, to encourage the workmen to complete their labours. I state on the same authority, that at this disastrous siege, when the assailing column which he led was repulsed, and a retreat ordered, some confusion arising from the desire of the van to press forward and get out of the reach of a heavy and destructive fire; by which they were greatly incommoded, major Pinckney, hastening into the front, commanded an immediate halt. "Success, my brave fellows," he exclaimed, "though richly merited, has not crowned your exertions; yet, do not disgrace yourselves by precipitate flight; and though repulsed, quit the field like soldiers." The effect of this address was instantaneously perceptible. Order was immediately restored, and the regiment, with deliberate step, regained their encampment.

At the disastrous battle of Camden, while acting as aid de camp to general Gates, he was desperately wounded and made a prisoner. His patience and fortitude remained unshaken. Conveyed into the town, it was night when he reached *Mrs. Clay's* house (then by the fiat of power, converted into an hospital.) The family had retired, and major Pinckney was placed on a table in the piazza, where he lay till morning, suffering under a compound fracture of both bones of his leg, as he would not permit the rest of an oppressed and patriotic female to be disturbed. This calm and happy temper of mind, contributed in no small degree to the preservation of his life, for an exfoliation of the broken bones following soon after his removal to quarters, and no surgical aid at hand, he was obliged to direct the dressing of his wound, and to point out to his anxious and intrepid wife, the splinters that occasioned the greatest agony, while with tenderness she removed them. The trial was, indeed, a severe one, in a lady of uncommon sensibility; but there is no exertion to which the female heart, under the influence of its affections, is not equal. The duty performed, the fortitude of Mrs. Pinckney was no more; her emotion, on seeing her husband's sufferings, so totally overpowered her, that she fainted and fell. The recollection of such tender and heroic conduct cannot be lost; it must ever command the admiration of the world, and to her sex afford a fascinating example for imitation.

The embassies of major Pinckney, both in England and Spain, give ample proof, that the intrepid soldier was an able negotiator; while the flattering reception he met with, on his return to his native country, evinced the continued affection of his fellow citizens. He was shortly after elected to congress, and there his talents always commanded the most respectful attention.

It is little known, but certainly worthy to be recorded, that during our negotiations with France in 1798, when the dispatches of our envoys, generals Pinckney, Marshall, and Mr. E. Gerry, reached the United States, detailing the hostility of the directory, and the humiliating proposition of tribute, President Adams, apprehending that their immediate publication might occasion further indignities to be offered to those gentlemen, still remaining in Paris, wished to withhold them for a time from public view. On consulting major Pinckney, he gave a decided opinion, that they ought immediately to be made public, that the people might obtain a perfect knowledge of the insulting conduct of the French directory. "And, sir," he feelingly added, "if the situation of my brother causes you to hesitate, I speak for him, as I know he would for me, were I similarly circumstanced. The glory of our country is at stake. Individual sufferings must not be regarded. Be the event what it may, life is nothing compared with the honour of America."

During the late war with Great Brtain, he commanded the southern army, and his utmost efforts were unremittingly employed, in the first instance, to perfect the discipline of the troops, to give them a confidence in themselves, and an ardent desire for fame; and in the second place, to secure our coasts and cities by fortifications, at those points the most exposed to the enemy. The Indian war, brought to a speedy termination under his auspices, gives the best testimony of the wisdom of his measures. Before he assumed the command, victories were gained without the acquisition of permanent advantage, and triumph invariably followed by precipitate retreat. The want of means to maintain the superiority acquired, impetuously called for its relinquishment; but, by establishing military posts, with depots of provisions, arms, and ammunition, security was given to conquest, and no abandonment of the territory subdued was ever after necessary. His ready discernment of the talents of general Jackson, who at a very early period, was pointed out to the executive as an officer, in the highest degree meriting the confidence of government, has proved of incalculable advantage to his country, while the happy employment of them, by increasing his ardour for enterprise, and skill in turning to profit every possible advantage, led to one of the most brilliant victories that ever adorned the annals of the world.

SINGULAR FIDELITY.

From Colonel Stewart's Sketches of Scottish Highlanders.

In the year 1795, a serious disturbance broke out in Glasgow among the Breadalbane fencibles. Several men having been confined and threatened with corporal punishment, considerable discontent and irritation were excited among their comrades, which increased to such violence, that when some men were confined in the guard house, a great portion of the regiment rushed out and forcibly released the prisoners. This violation of military discipline was not to be passed over, and accordingly measures were taken to secure the ringleaders and bring them to punishment. But so many were equally concerned, that it was difficult to fix on the proper subjects for punishment. And here was shown a trait of character worthy of a better cause, and which arose from a feeling alive to the disgrace of a degrading punishment. The soldiers being made sensible of the nature of their misconduct and their consequent punishment, four men voluntarily offered themselves to stand trial, and suffer the sentence of the law, as an atonement for the whole. These men were accordingly marched to Edinburgh castle, tried, and condemned to be shot. Three of them were afterwards reprieved, and the fourth was shot on Musselburgh Sands.

On the march to Edinburgh a circumstance occurred, the more worthy of notice, as it shows a strong principle of honour and fidelity to his word and to his officer in a common Highland soldier.

One of the men stated to the officer commanding the party, that he knew what his fate would be, but that he had left business of the utmost importance to a friend in Glasgow, which he wished to transact before his death; that, as to himself, he was fully prepared to meet his fate; but with regard to his friend, he could not die in peace unless the business was settled; and that if the officer would suffer him to return to Glasgow, a few hours there would be sufficient; that he would join him before he reached Edinburgh, and then march as a prisoner with the party. The soldier added, 'You have known me since I was a child; you know my country and kindred, and you may believe I shall never bring you to any blame by a breach of the promise I now make, to be with you in full time to be delivered up in the castle.'

This was a startling proposal to the officer, who was a judicious humane man, and knew perfectly his risk and responsibility in yielding to such an extraordinary application. However, his confidence was such that he complied with the request of the prisoner, who returned to Glasgow at night, settled his business, and left the town before daylight to redeem his pledge. He took a long circuit to avoid being seen, apprehended as a deserter, and sent back to Glasgow, as probably his account of his officer's indulgence would not have been credited. In consequence of this caution, and the lengthened march through woods and over hills by an unfrequented route; there was no appearance of him at the hour appointed. The perplexity of the officer when he reached the neighborhood of Edinburgh may be easily imagined. He moved forward slowly indeed, but no soldier appeared; and unable to delay any longer, he marched up to the castle, and as he was delivering over the prisoners, but before any report was given in, Macmartin, the absent soldier, rushed in among his fellow prisoners, all pale with anxiety and fatigue, and breathless with apprehension of the consequences in which his delay might have involved his benefactor.

In whatever light the conduct of the officer (my respectable friend, major Colin Campbell) may be considered, either by military men or others, in this memorable exemplification of the characteristic principle of his countrymen, fidelity to their word, it cannot but be wished that the soldier's magnanimous self devotion had been taken as an atonement for his own misconduct and that of the whole. It was not from any additional guilt that the man who suffered was shot. It was determined that only one should suffer, and the four were ordered to draw lots. The fatal chance fell upon William Sutherland, who was executed accordingly.

MATERNAL TENDERNESS.

Nothing has been more frequently asserted, and we believe nothing is more true, than that the affection of a mother for her offspring is far the tenderest, the most enduring, the strongest, that is ever cherished in the human breast. And the assertion holds equally true with regard to the brute creation. We lately heard a remarkable instance of it, which fell within the observation of a gentleman in this town. In trimming the top of a poplar tree the last summer, he inadvertently left uncovered and exposed to the direct rays of the sun, a robin's nest full of young robins. As the heat of the sun became intense, the hen robin was observed to place herself on the south edge of the nest, standing with her wings expanded over it so as to shelter the unfledged birds; and here, while her partner provided food, turning around as the sun turned, she resolutely kept her station until the cool of the evening, although it could plainly be seen by her drooping head and her tongue hanging from her mouth, that she herself was parched with heat, which she patiently suffered for the protection of her tender offspring.—If this be mere instinct, what is reason?

Newburyport Herald.

EXTRACT.

After all, I am convinced that nature is not to be fully enjoyed without religion. Nature is but the bandmaid to devotion; and, where piety is unknown, her offices are but little understood. Men may pursue nature scientifically, to feed their curiosity, and pant for splendid discoveries, as the road to fame; but no one, I believe, ever had a true and exalted relish for her enjoyments, but the child of devotion. It was not until I became the subject of religious influence, that I saw nature as she should be seen, and enjoyed her as she should be enjoyed. It was when I could recognise a present God in all her works; when I saw his wisdom composing the harmonies of nature—his finger directing the movements of nature—and his benevolence making all those movements beneficial to man; when I saw the sun filled with his glory—the moon walking in his brightness—the lily clothed in his beauty—the waters held in his hand, and every living thing animated by his life—when, in a word, I could look round on the whole heaven and earth, and adopting the divine sentiment of a favourite poet, say, "my Father made them all!"—then it was that nature first appeared to me the most interesting, most sublime! All that was filial and tender—all that was exalted and religious, struggled within me. I felt that religion had united me to the Author of all things; and I surveyed the beauties of nature as a son surveys a paternal inheritance; frequently ascending from the wonders of creation to the more sublime wonders of redemption. *No Fiction.*

FEMALE HEROISM.

Many years ago, when Maryland was a very thinly settled country, my great grandfather was at work alone in the woods, some distance from his house, when his attention was arrested by the cry of dogs, as though in pursuit of some wild animal; and shortly after he beheld a large bear, rendered furious by a long pursuit, and by wounds received from the huntsmen and dogs, rapidly approaching him. Having no weapon competent to his defence, he fled towards his house, closely pursued by the bear. Being a strong athletic man he kept beyond the reach of the furious animal until he reached his orchard, which was but a short distance from his house. Nearly exhausted he shouted for assistance, and his wife and man servant rushed from the house just in time to see him seized and thrown down by the bear, who fastened on him as he lay on his face, by the back of his neck. It was at this perilous moment, while the servant man stood petrified with horror, that his wife flew to his assistance, and, unarmed as she was, boldly rushed on the bear, and coming up behind him, clasped her arms around him and with her fingers tore his eye balls from their sockets. Roaring with pain the sightless savage turned upon her, but the servant man had by this time came up, and with an axe soon dispatched him. The wife came off uninjured, but the husband sustained an injury in his neck which rendered it stiff ever afterwards. *Balt. M. Chron.*

ANECDOTE.

A certain young gentleman paid his addresses to a lady contrary to the will of her parents, who tried every method they could invent to keep them from seeing each other. One evening he secretly repaired to her chamber, but was overheard by her mother, who immediately followed and strictly inquired for her suitor, who in hearing her approach had stept into a small closet adjoining the chamber, her daughter promptly denied having seen him, but her mother in order to be secure, shoved her into the same closet, locked the door and retired; in the morning when she came to release her prisoner, the first salutation she met was the young gentleman whom she calculated to depose of the company of her daughter issuing from the same cell. This completely reconciled the parents to the wishes of the young couple.

The most exalted reputation is that which arises from the dispensation of happiness to our fellow creatures.

Orange Agricultural Society.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth of July next. The attendance of all the members is expected, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at that time. Those who desire to become members of the society are invited to attend the meeting.

John Taylor, jr. *Secretary.*

June 11th, 1822. 22—4w

SPRING GOODS.

THOMAS CLANCY & Co.

HAVE just received their spring assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

among which are the following:

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres
Common ditto ditto,
Black Senchews and Sarsnetts,
White and black silk Lace,
White and green Florence,
Plain and figured Canton Crapes,
9-8 and 4-4 brown Sheetings
Patent Steam and Water Loom Shirtings,
Russia Drill, for summer pantaloons,
Russia Sheeting, and Diaper for towels,
Figured and plain Bombazetts,
Black Silk Velvet,
Satin striped and Florentine Vestings,
Valentia vest shapes,
White Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Tucking and side Combs,
5-4 & 4-4 Apron Checks,
Gentlemen's Woodstock & Buck Skin Gloves,
Ladies' Kid and Beaver ditto,
Irish Linens and Lawns,
White Muslin Robes,
Gentlemen's white bordered Cravats,
Jacknet, Book and Seeded Muslins,
6-4 & 4-4 Cambricks,
9-8 London Chints and superfine Callicoes,
Dimity, Manchester Ginghams,
Cotton, Flag and Silk Handkerchiefs,
White Sarsnets, Holt's Wire Thread,
Net Suspenders, Silver wire Tooth Brushes,
Imperial triple gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Gentlemen's black & drab Water Proof Hats,
Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes,
Misses and Children's Morocco ditto,
Children's Morocco Hatts,
Yellow Nankeen, Cotton Cassimere,
Brown Holland, Furniture Callico,
Ivory and impressed Pocket Combs,
Madrass Handkerchiefs, Wellington Shawls,
Striped Ginghams, Bed Ticking,
India Cotton, Ribbands, Tape, Cotton balls,
Patent Thread, Galoon Binding,
Writing Paper, Slates and slate Pencils,
Blank Books, Testaments, large Bibles,
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, and Methodist Hymn Books, Lead Pencils.
Patent and prime Scythe Blades,
Composition Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills,
Trace Chains, best English Blistered Steel,
Waffle Irons, Frying Pans, patent Straw Knives
Patent plate Locks, stock ditto,
Common and patent Pad Locks,
Screw and pod Augurs, Swedes Iron,
Old English Razors, and Razor Straps,
Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
Pound and pack Pins,
Best Spanish and Flotant Indigo,
Earthen and Glass Ware.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

May 22. 19—